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Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for lication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phess and New York Associates Prizes is at 21 to 27 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemnated to the press of the whole country.

Altogether Too Late.

A Cabinet council at Madrid has gravely taken up the question of reorganizing the civil administration of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a view to the introduction of reforms. It is understood that the political changes proposed, which grant a certain measure of home rule, are first to be applied to Porto Rico, on the ground that peace prevails there; but the main purpose perhaps is to indicate what Cuba may hope for, if she will consent to lay down her arms.

Whatever the merits or the defects of this project, it comes, so far as Cuba is concerned, years too late. With independence nearly in her grasp, with our own Senate Foreign Committee at last declaring that the United States ought to recognize the republic of Cuba as the latest addition to the list of the world's sovereign States, it would be preposterous for her to put up with home rule under a foreign yoke. She has been deceived too often by Spanish promises, and she has been deceived for the last time. Independence alone will give her a home rule that has no anxieties and a peace that is lasting.

We shall be likely to hear more and more henceforth of Spanish reforms projected for Cuba. Gen. WEYLER's theory seems to be that he has largely broken up the insurrection, that Pinar del Rio province is nearly pacified, and that the reduction of other provinces is a mere question of detail. It would be an echo of this foolish pretence for he Madrid authorities to give out that they can now afford to grant reforms, their ascendancy being so great.

But all this is not even worth a moment's attention from Cuba, for she was never so near to independence as she is to-day.

Murder Behind a Screen.

Before WEYLER began his campaign of murder in Pinar del Rio, he issued a decree which has been rigorously enforced. In positive terms, it prohibited any newspaper correspondent in Cuba from sending any news concerning the movements or performances of his army other than that which was officially authorized by himself. He permitted a writer from one of the journals of Madrid to accompany his expedition; but that writer knew why he was favored, and his letters consisted mainly of glorifications of the Cantain-General.

About no other war of modern times has the intelligence been so meagre and untrustworthy as about WEYLER's war against Cuba. In our civil war there were plenty of correspondents with both armies, as there also were in the Franco-German war, the Crimean war, and other wars. WEYLER will have none of them. His kind of war must be conducted behind a screen. He will not permit his deeds to become known to mankind. He sends out lies about them. When he gives orders for a massacre of defenceless people, he declares that he had a battle with the rebels; and when his troops are beaten in a fight he boasts of a victory.

Cuba is within a hundred miles of our shores, though WEYLER has been waging war after his fashion less than forty miles west of Havana, we are unable to get any credible news from within the lines of the Spanish army. Correspondents are excluded; despatches are censured; letters are not to be obtained. WEYLER's screen surrounds his army; his deeds are concealed from the world. Of the murders and other monstrous crimes perpetrated behind that screen, WEYLER knows. but no one outside of the acreen can learn. When Spain is expelled from Cuba, there will probably be revelations fitted to shock

In case Spain is at war anywhere, she refuses to permit the truth about it to be known. The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands has issued a decree like that of the Captain-General of Cuba.

In the revolutionary army of GOMEZ there are correspondents from whom we occasionally get news. Gen. GoMEZ has nothing to conceal. He is not ashamed to let the world know of the deeds of his troops. He has no screen.

What is the reason for WEYLER's decree against correspondents? The reason is that if reports of his performances were published to the world, there would be an outburst of the wrath of mankind so fierce as to close his career at once and forever.

The Men Who Seek to Fight for Cuba.

Within the past few days many thousands of brave men living in all parts of the country have offered to go to Cuba as soldiers of liberation. Wherever, in any State of the Union, there is a meeting place for Cubans. or a representative of Cuba, Americans have sought the opportunity of rendering service in the ranks of the gallant army that is struggling against Spanish oppression. From the States of the Pacific coast, the Mississippi Valley, and the East: from Oregon, Colorado, Texas, Kentucky, Florida, Michigan, and Massachusetts, we have had news that resolute spirits are anxious to enlist in a cause which has stirred the enthusiasm of the American people. In many places military societies have been formed, recruits have been enrolled, and companies or battalions have been organized for Cuba. Veterans of our own war have stepped to the front for Cuba: medical students have volunteered to serve in the hospitals of the revolution. and money has been subscribed for Cuba.

It was manifest last week more than e 'T before that the reason and the symthy of our people are on the side of suffering Cuba. It is probable that more than a hundred thousand valiant Americans have already given notice of their willingness to take the field and risk life for Cuba.

The motive is exalted; the purpose beneficent; the end sought for is worthy of the men who would win it.

We have had reports that some bodies of armed volunteers are awaiting the opport of SHAKESPEARE, or BROWNING, or TENNY. once more have requested England, as we

tunity to take ship for Cuba; but we are any port in this country. The United States Government would not permit them to sail. The law of the land prohibits their departure from our shores. A vessel may freely carry unarmed passengers to Cuba; "if the passengers should be armed, but. and seek to proceed to the scene of the insurrection as an organized body, which might be capable of levying war, they conbe knowingly permitted without a violation of international obligations." There is no lawful way of getting over this statutory provision; it has been enforced as strictly as war till this time, and it will doubtless be enforced so long as we shall remain at peace with Spain.

We may say, furthermore, that the Cuban authorities have declared all along that they do not stand in need of volunteers from this country. The number of Cubans anxious to fight for liberty is far greater than the number of rifles that can be procured for their service. "Give us arms!" has been the cry always from Cuba. They have assured us constantly that, if they could but procure the weapons of war for the men ready to use them against Spain, they would certainly win in the contest. For the greater part of the past two years the patriots have had to fight with the machete at close quarters, for the reason that neither small arms nor artillery were at their disposal; and hence they have suffered from lisadvantages under which it is surprising that they have so long kept the field and so many times gained successes over a fully equipped enemy.

Now, it is not unlawful for the friends of Cuba in this country to send supplies of arms to the revolutionists. It is in accordance with the law that "a friendly Government violates no duty of good neighborhood in allowing the free sale of arms and munitions of war to all persons, to insurgents as well as to the regularly constituted authorities, and such arms or munitions, by whichever party purchased, may be carried in vessels on the high seas without liability to question from any other party." The only risk to the arms-bearing ship s when it enters Cuban waters, or at the time of the landing of its cargo, when Spain has a right to swoop down upon it; but the experience of two years has shown how very slight is that risk. It is, indeed, so slight as to be hardly worth reckoning. The Spanish cruisers in Cuban waters have not seized more than three of all the arms-bearing vessels which have left the ports of the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and the United States for Cuba.

Those people, therefore, who subscribe funds for the purchase of arms for the service of the Cubans act within the law. It is arms that the Cubans need; it is the privilege of the Americans to send to them the needed arms, taking such random risks as may exist in the chapter of accidents. It may thus be seen how the American friends of liberty can best subserve the cause of Cuban independence. The Spanish authorities made no objection to this Government's declaration in regard to the shipping of arms to Cuba, which was sent to them twenty-three years ago. Our international obligations are in no way violated by such shipment. Those vessels that have been seized in our ports. or captured at sea, had disregarded the law applicable to them, a law which Mr. CLEVE-LAND has been so anxious to enforce that he has caused much suffering to parties inno-

ent of wrong intent. We refer again to those citizens of the United States who are desirous of serving Cuba in the field, for the purpose of saying that it is altogether proper, and not unlawful, for the people of this country to bestir themselves for the defence of their country, and to make preparation for any hostile demonstration on the part of Spain. They cannot go to Cuba as an armed expedition, but it is well that they should be ready for any contingency. If Spain shall be so presumptuous and so foolish as to take offence at anything in It is an extraordinary thing. Though Mr. CLEVELAND's message to Congress, or at any act of ours that may lie within our right, and shall assume a hostile attitude toward this country, there will be no lack of opportunity for those brave Americans who would like to assist in the liberation of Cuba. We desire peace with Spain only so

> long as she keeps the peace with us. It is the Spanish reports sent here from Havana concerning the death of Gen. MACEO that have stirred up the American spirit as it has not been stirred up before in this generation. The reports of Spanish performances in Cuba, transmitted to us under WEYLER's authority, have made it manifest that Spain pays no regard to the usages of civilized warfare, and that her army is guilty of deeds which no other modern army would perpetrate. If there be an American whose blood does not boil when he reads of them, or who would not take up arms to put a stop to them, his Americanism is bogus, and his manhood is mockery of the word.

Informal Advice to the Poets.

Technical merit, smoothness of form, propriety of rhyme and rhythm, united with conventionality of sentiment, are qualities that fill the waste basket and expand the office cat's midst.

Ideas that count in verse, as elsewhere, are the direct products of the imagination and not of the memory.

A person not endowed by nature with originality of imagination may be very intelligent and mentally capable in other respects, but he or she is never intelligent enough to understand really what originality is in others.

It is a prouder achievement not to have written any poem at all than to have written six thousand and sixteen poor ones. Letting the inkstand alone sometimes

amounts to positive genius. Those who are able to produce poor poetry, and know it, and whose friends know it who yet refrain from exercising their acknowledged powers, enjoy the unqualified approval of the nine Muses and all the gods and Cupids on Helicon.

The pink stamp that accompanies s nany little wanderers on their way to Printing House square, and then escorts them safely home again, is a public benefactor, inasmuch as it swells the revenues of the United States and reduces taxation; for the transportation of verse at two cents an ounce, or fraction thereof, is a paying part of the Government's postal business.

Do you want to know what poetic originality is? Procure the lately published volume of the verses of one RUDYARD KIP-LING, entitled "Seven Seas," and read the book through carefully, not with reference to the merit or interest of the contents, but merely to discover, if you can, any trace of the mind or methods of any other poet than RUDYARD KIPLING himself. Is he influenced by HOMER? Is he echoing QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS? Ishe repeating DANTE,

SON, OF SWINBURNE, OF WALT WHITMAN? not aware that any body of them has left | Or is he a sun poet, not a moon poet, with imagination that shines with its own light, and methods of thought and of phrasing that are neither borrowed nor stolen, consciously or unconsciously? If you come to the conclusion that KIPLING stands on his own legs, that his poetic individuality, such as it is, proceeds from within and is not derived or absorbed from without, and that here at the end of the nineteenth century is stitute a hostile expedition, which may not a poet come to prove once again that, crowded as are the slones of Parnassus with ghosts and the living, genius always strikes its own path, up hill, and always a new path, you can turn your attention from the it could be, from the beginning of the Cuban | fact of originality to the quality of that originality. Charming in its novelty, virility, humor, pathos, and verbal grace, you will find this new form of poetic expression the product and property of this new great poet. Provocative it will be to your own impulses if you have gone to KIPLING, on the strength of our advice, to learn how to be original. "Here is the secret," you will exclaim; "here is originality. I also will be original. It is worth the effort." Then, in nine hundred and ninety-nine

and try to be original by writing like RUD-YARD KIPLING.

The best poetry in the newspapers, mentioning no names, is better than the best in the monthly magazines. The worst in the newspapers is considerably worse than the worst in the magazines. In its selections of the fittest and worthiest from all sources, THE SUN never hesitates to reprint magazine poetry that is really worth reading, and to give proper credit for the same.

Our volunteer contributors dwell in every State of the Union. They favor us with a volume and variety of material that only extreme good nature would go through with the conscientious attention due to so important a part of our daily usefulness. We are glad to hear from them all, and to learn how they are getting along in the pursuit of one of the noblest intellectual ambitions that can occupy the mind of man or woman. There is room, perhaps, for one poem in print for every hundred or so in the mails; and we try and pick out the best and publish it, and pay for it according to our honest opinion of its market value in dollars. Human judgment is fallible, and when our judgment differs from that of the disappointed noet, he is at liberty to decide that we are wrong and he is right. On the main question, however, there is no appeal open to him. That is one of the conditions of the business.

The two-cent stamp is indispensable for the return of the unavailable poem. We are also compelled to add that even when the two-cent stamp is enclosed, we do not guarantee the return of the unsolicited manuscript. We endeavor to get it back to the writer, as a matter of courtesy and ac commodation, but the volume of poetry passing through our bands is tremendous. and accidents will sometimes happen. These accidents are at the sender's risk. Frequently, moreover, it happens that the poet inadvertently omits to enclose the twocent stamp to which he calls our attention in the note accompanying the verses. In such cases, and they occur every other day. we cannot expend two cents to inform our friend that he forgot to put in the postage stamp which he said he sent.

Honor and success and joy to all THE

English Comments on the Venezuela Agreement.

Sun's poets!

One would think that after a year's discussion of the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, the London newspapers would understand the question raised by Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Venezuela message, and the purport of the answer given by the agreement between Mr. OLNEY and Lord SALISBURY. Yet even the Saturday Review, which, under its present management, honestly tries to outgrow its former ignorance of American affairs, is all at sea about the matter.

tion in which England and the United of the Venezuela controversy, it expresses the opinion that the honors of the game are not hadly divided. "America wins in the recognition of the right of the Washington Government to intervene as an interested party in a dispute between a European power and a South American republic. England wins in the dropping of the Venezuela Commission, which claimed the right not simply to intervene but to decide." Both of these statements imply a complete misconception of the facts. The United States have not asserted, and the OLNEY-SALISBURY agreement does not concede to them, a right to intervene in "a dispute," if by that is meant any dispute between a European power and a South American republic. We disclaimed in the Corinto case any right to prevent the collection of money damages from a Latin-American republic for wrongs alleged to have been inflicted on the subjects of a European power, although if the damages claimed seemed excessive we might remonstrate. We have, on the other hand, announced in pursuance of the fundamental principle embodied in the Monroe doctrine, a determination to prevent the forcible substitution of a monarchical Government for republican institutions already existing in any part of the New World, and also the acquisition by a European power of territory belonging to an American commonwealth It is obvious that if either of these acts were tolerated by us, we should be permitting European monarchies to extend their system to this continent, which is the very thing to which President MONROE objected. It was an act of the first kind mentioned, whereof we took cognizance when we invited Na-POLEON III. to recall his troops from Mexico; and it was an act of the second kind against which we protested in the case of Venezuela.

Our position in that affair was this: England must not detain by force a large amount of territory which is claimed by Venezuela. She must permit the title to that territory to be ascertained by arbitration. If she refuses to settle the question of title in that peaceful and reasonable way, we shall assist Venezuela in repelling force by force, provided we find upon inquiry that the South American republic seems to have a prima facis title, or that, in other words, the territory in dispute really seems to belong to her, as she avers. It was simply for the purpose of informing the conscience of the American people and their representatives in Congress touching that point that the Venezuela Commission was appointed. Had the commission reported that in its opinion Venezuela had made good her claim to the disputed territory, we should never have dreamed of declaring that decision binding on Great Britain. It would be ridiculous to ask a sovereign State to accept the decision of a tribunal in which she had no representative. What we should have done in the contingency supposed would have been this: we should

have often requested her before, to allow the boundary of British Guisna to be defined by arbitrators. Only in the event of her repeating her former refusals, should we have been constrained to tell her that we should support Venezuela in repelling force by force. It is not true, therefore, that "the Venezuela Commission claimed the right not simply to intervene but to decide." The creators of the commission claimed to decide nothing in which England was concerned; on the contrary, the "decision" as to the boundary was in any case to be left to a court of arbitration, or to the arbitrament of war, according as England might prefer. Until we had received the report of that commission, which was intended to enlighten our private judgment, we could not make up our minds whether or not to ask England to choose between the alternatives just named. Now what Lord SALISBURY has done by his agreement with Mr. OLNEY is to forestall such a request, which would wear, undoubtedly, the aspect of a threat. He has forestalled it by consenting to arbitration before the report of the commission was filed. In other words, he has practically said, like the coon cases out of a thousand, you will sit down in the story, "Don't shoot, mister; I'll come down." This was certainly a judicious method of extricating himself from an awkward entanglement, for which one of his own official acts-we refer, of course, to his repudiation in 1885 of Lord GRANVILLE'S agreement to arbitrate-was responsible But what there is in Lord SALISBURY's change of heart to exult about, or how the Saturday Review can say that "England wins in the dropping of the Venezuela Com-

> mission." we are unable to perceive. On the other hand, the Saturday Review is right in detecting a "salve to English susceptibilities" in Mr. OLNET's concession in regard to "settled districts," the delimitation of which is to be carried out on the principle of prescription, it being agreed that those districts which have been settled by British subjects for fifty years shall be assigned to England. So far as the principle is concerned, it is a dangerous one to import into international law. It is shocking to a sense of equity that a strong power, having wrenched territory from s weak one, in the teeth of protests, should acquire a valid title merely by continuing for fifty years to disregard such protests. As a matter of fact, however, the application of the principle in this particular instance is not likely to do much harm. This the Saturday Review discerns, for it is pronounced "very certain that none of the English 'up river' settlements had ever been heard of sixty years ago." No, nor fifty years, either; nor for that matter, twenty years. There is no doubt that the title to the Yuruari gold-bearing district, which was the secret cruz of the controversy, will be awarded to Venezuela.

The Right to Be Beautiful.

Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON sends us from London a small collection of alleged portraits of herself, printed in various American newspapers. In a letter, not intended for publication, she invites us to consider with critical attention these meat-axe misrepresentations of a charming face-the language here is ours and not Mrs. ATHER-TON's-and to observe that not one of the caricatures bears the remotest resemblance to her, or is reproduced from any photograph she has ever had taken. Her proposition is that she, or any other woman, has the right to insist that such defamatory pictures and fraudulent likenesses shall be left out of the newspapers.

Our finding on the question of fact is for Mrs. ATHERTON. She has been treated shamefully by the art departments of the St. Louis Republic, the Bath Courier, and the Boston Traveller, not to mention the unspeakable outrages perpetrated by certain of the new journalists. The latter may be dismissed from present consideration, for the foulness of their wink is spread across many a fair face, as well as smeared over many an honorable reputation. But for respectable Examining in a recent number the situatournals like those specified above to try to States have been placed by the settlement looks like a Princeton football player, dispersuade their readers that Mrs. ATHERTON guised in female costume, or like a Tanagra figurine who perceives a bad smell, or like a frowsy Maddalena just sentenced by Magistrate Morr to the workhouse for thirty days on general principles, is an enterprise that would be detestable if there were evidence of malice.

Apparently, however, the motive in the case of the Republic, as in the cases of the Courter and the Traveller, was not unfriendly to our accomplished and beautiful countrywoman now sciourning in London. They have sinned through ignorance, or have been the unconscious victims of some practical joker or some unscrupulous vender of the photographs of celebrities. But ignorance itself may be criminal, and Mrs. ATHERTON is not less the sufferer because the managers of the art departments of three widely separated journals of good reputation have allowed themselves to suppose that she could possibly look like that.

As to the remedy, we believe that the time s approaching when the publication of portraits or alleged portraits, without the permission of the person represented or misrepresented, will be so strictly regulated by law that not even the most impudent new journalist will dare to persist in his career of indiscriminate atrocity. It ought to be made dangerous to print such lying portraits as these of Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Bimetallism Unmasked.

As we have frequently pointed out, the difference between American silverites and European bimetallists is one of form only, and not of substance. Both insist that the gold standard has unduly risen in value, and both want debts reduced by reducing the money unit. The silverites propose to accomplish their purpose by the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of half the value of the gold dollar, without waiting for the concurrence of other nations; while the bimetallists desire to have the whole civilized world join in the swindle.

Some of the more respectable Europea bimetallists have heretofore denied that their scheme, if adopted, would reduce the monetary unit, and one of the most prominent among them, Mr. ARTHUR BALFOUR, has repeatedly disclaimed the intention of impairing the rights of creditors. When pressed to declare exactly what unit they propose, they have evaded an answer, saying that the first thing to be decided was the holding of an international conference upon the subject. The defenders of the gold standard have rightly retorted, that unless the conference should agree at the outset to reduce the unit, there would be no use in holding it, and they have finally forced a confession from one prominent bimetallist that such is the fact.

Mr. HENRY R. GRENFELL, the Chairman of the General Council of the British Bimetallic League, has just written to the London

Times the following letter: "To the fibros of the Time-Se: Mr. Rayman, is right in supposing that we both held that the prosper-

"But who are the marses? Lord BRANWELL once asked me the same question, after asserting that Eng-land, being a creditor nation, was interested in in-creasing the debts due to her.

"My answer was that the masses in whose pros perity I took an interest were those that did productive work, and that I did not wish them sacrificed to the 2,000 miles of old maids living round the coasts of the British lales with a parlor maid apiece, all equally sterlie. To these I now add all those who have nothing to do but to cut coupons and draw cheques Seither of these appears to me to constitute the masse on whose wellbeing the prosperity of a nation depends "The whole body of agriculturists, whether land-lords, tenants, or small freeholders, are in debt all over the world. We assert that they have suffered and are suffering by the change in the monetary standard. We do not dispute that a change back to the old double standard would reduce their debta, but only on the hypothesis that the change in 1878 increased them.

"If our proposed reform is tantamount to granting debtors a release of one-half of their debts, as Mr. RAPHARL says it is, then the previous change in 1878 nust have arbitrarily doubled them. I remain yours

"15 St. JAMES'S PLACE, Dec. 5." Mr. GRENFELL here distinctly avows that the effect of bimetallism, whether international or purely national, would be to relieve debtors at the expense of creditors. The debtors whom he particularly specifies are agriculturists, and the creditors for whose rights he expresses contempt are old maids and people "who have nothing to do but to cut coupons and draw cheques." He apparently thinks that such creditors have no rights that he is bound to respect, and does not consider that they cannot be robbed, as he proposes, without also robbing millions of other creditors whose investments have been acquired by hard labor and by frugal self-denial. In short, he talks exactly as Mr. BRYAN did throughout the Presidential campaign, in favor of the farmers and against capitalists; and he is entirely in accord with him.

We commend Mr. GRENFELL's cynical avowal to the Senators who are occupied in getting up another International Eimetallic Conference. That any European nation will consent to go into such a conference on the basis that Mr. GRENFELL lays down, is not for a moment to be treated as possible. It would be contrary to common sense, to honesty, and to all the traditions of civilization.

False Estimates of the Senatorial Office.

"While the office could add no lustre to his fame, the State would honor itself by making him its representative."

It is in such talk, and more to the same effect, that many well-meaning persons express themselves in commending Mr. CHOATE's surprising candidacy for the Senate.

But the constant assertion and reiteration of the idea that the office of Senator of the United States is not one that ought to be deemed a great honor by him who seeks or holds it, however superior be himself may be, is, in our judgment, utterly wrong and mischievous.

No man in this country is so able or so brilliant or so eminent that he might not well be proud to represent the State of New

York in the United States Senate. To say that a man "honors" the State by consenting to be a candidate for the Senate. is to belittle one of the most distinguished offices in the world by implying that it does not demand the highest attainments and the most distinguished previous political services. We hope that the floor which was deemed a worthy forum for their efforts by men such as CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER, SILAS WRIGHT, SEWARD, and even RUFUS CHOATE himself, will always be attractive to men who understand that the office of Senator is greater than any man who has ever been chosen to fill it.

The Corruption of Delaware.

We publish to day a shameful story of the corruption of the State of Delaware by the wholesale bribery of voters. It is a long parrative, but throughout it is full of the most fascinating interest as a spirited. wholly accurate, and absolutely unimpeachable account of the most open and most extensive system of purchasing votes ever introduced or ever pursued anywhere in this country. It has destroyed altogether the value of the election returns of Dela- his opening speech he laid down the govern ware, as representing the honest political sentiment of the voters.

For many years Delaware has been notable for crooked politics, the opportunity being provided in a peculiarly unfair law known as the Delinquent Tax law, which was devised by the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, now Ambassador at the Court of St. JAMES's, for the alleged purpose of enabling him to retain political control of the State; but it was not until 1888 that the bribery began to be practised on a large scale. In that year also the famous feud between the SAULSBURY and WOLCOTT factions of the Democratic party stimulated the debauchery of the vot-Since then bribery has spread and increased at a rapid rate. At the election in 1894 the corruption be-

came wholesale, and in the late election It continued to be of vast proportions. Money was spent freely, lavishly, in buying votes. At least one-third of the vote of Kent and Sussex counties, two of the three counties of the State, is purchasable, and is purchased, and the corruption is open and notorious. The money used in such bribery is estimated by some at \$300,000. The buying of votes is shamelessly acknowledged, casuistically defended, and even defautly boasted of as a triumph of clever political strategy. Even churches have been debauched. Our reporter, who went through the State gathering the detalled indisputable evidence he presents, tells of a church in Kent county which received \$800, and whose pastor was hired at \$2 a day to tout for voters. The pastors, it is said, steer their flocks, telling their parishioners that such a man, usually a class leader, has the boodle. According to a Dover merchant, "our best people are in it; our best people sell their votes; merchants in this street sell them." Merchants, bankers, preachers, lawyers, and physicians are inluded among the bribed or the distributers of the bribery fund.

We recall nothing else approaching the extent of the present corruption of Delaware in the whole political history of the Union. It is an amazing narrative to which

There don't seem to be enough CHOATE

men to go around, even outside of the Republican caucus. After a week's delay and many declinations President PORTER managed on Friday to get a committee of fifty from the Union League Club, and these fifty are respectble, but as a whole certainly not represents tive Republicans. The Choate Club was organized, and here is how they doubled up: Member of Committee, J. ADRIANCE BUSH: Vice-President of the Choate Club, J. ADRI ANCE BUSH: Member of Committee, HENRY E. HOWLAND: Vice-President of the Choate Club, HENRY E. HOWLAND: Member of Comnittee, ELINU ROOT; Vice-President of the Choate Club, ELIBU ROOT: Member of Com-EDWARD MITCHELL: Vice-President of the Choate Club, EDWARD MITCHELL; Member of Committee, WAGER SWAYNE; Vice-President of the Choate Club, WAGES SWATERS

Member of Committee, CHARLES STEWART SMITH: Vice-President of the Choate CHARLES STEWART SMITH: Member of Committee, Paul D. Chavarn; Member of the Choate Club Executive Committee, Paul D. CRAVATH; Member of Committee, DAVID WILcox; Member of Choate Ciub Executive Committee, DAVID WILCOX. EDMUND WEIMORE IS the only member of the Executive Committee of the Choate Club who is not a member of the Union League Committee,

PLATT controls the votes of members of the Legislature, and he will compel these representatives to vote as he wishes—Ulion Observer.

It is wonderful how an old stager like our friend in Utica can become steeped in Mugwump froth. To say that PLATE can compel the Republican legislators of the Empire State to obey him, is the talk of PARKHURST, devoid of sense, and outside the ways and facts of politics. Mr. PLATT is a wise and successful politician, a powerful invitation to the confidence of the members of his party, and a leader of long standing. In connection with the recent national campaign, he rose to a height of positive leadership attained by few statesmen known to our history. His political influence rests on this foundation, and that is the whole of it. In the Republican organization Mr. PLATT is a very important personage. Possibly he would like to be the complete despot which he is made to appear in crazy Parkhurst circles; but the habits of the people of New York forbid.

The following advanced proposition appears in an Ohio Popocratio newspaper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer :

"The wild vagaries of Populists embodied into laws have no doubt, and with reason, damaged the credit of some States; but this fact does not justify money lenders in attempting to punish a State because its people voted for sliver."

How much simpler it would have been to give the principle of the thing directly, and to say that the Populist without money may take the same from the moneyed non-Populist, reserving the privilege of paying it in fifty-cent dol-lars, or not at all. We trust, though, that when the grand raid begins, no levy shall be made on the accumulations of our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Arkansas, a commonwealth forever fr mous as the home of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES. has another title to glory, as the returns for Presidential Electors show. Jones is ample proof of the gift of Arkansas for statesmanship. The returns prove that Arkaneas has a genius for knowledge, especially historical knowledge. On Nov. 3 the Hon. "JEFF DAVIS" received eighty-six votes in Arkaneas as an Elector for President and Vice-President Doubtless the Hon. JIM JONES will receive simflar honor from the grateful memory of his fellow citizens in days far distant. Arkansas is determined to keep step with the times, and even to be a little ahead of them, if possible,

AMERICANS AT JEBUSALEM.

Of the 530 Registered Citizens 488 Are Jews-The Spoffordite Colony. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Consul Wallace at Jerusalem reports to the State Department that according to the consular records of his office it appears that there are 530 citizens of the United States residing in Palestine. Of this number 438 are Jews, who are only nominally Americans, having lived in the United States just long enough to obtain citizen papers and passports. The majority of these emigrated from Russia to the United States and thence to Palestine.

Of the other ninety-two American citizens, nearly all went there because of peculiar religious views, and among them may be found all possible shades of Christian beliefs. The one idea which seems to possens all, to a greater or leaser degree, is that of the second advant of our Lord. This is by all condidered to be an event soon to take place in Jerusalem. Some of them, during the period of waiting, are suffering for the necessaries of life, but are content to endure privation in the hope of being present and witnessing the Lord's coming.

The Spoffordite colony, or "Overcomera," as they call themselves, have recently been increased by an addition of 117 Swedish Americans, mostly from Chicago, Just how many of these are citizens of the United States the consulate is not informed because of their refusal to register. The leader, Mrs. Spofford, lays claim to prophetic powers, and, claiming to be under the direct protection of the Almighty, is averse to having any human power interfere, As they are a peaceable and law-abiding community, or have been for some years, the consulate has not been called upon in this regard. enough to obtain citizen papers and passports.

munity, or have been for some years, the con sulate has not been called upon in this regard.

Mckinley as a Tariff Maker.

The Union has more faith in Major McKinley on tariff legislation, notwithstanding the identification of his name with high protection, than in the present Republican Congress. When, as Chairman of the Republican Congress. Committee of Ways and Means, he reported his famous tariff bill in 1890, his object was to reduce revenue for the purpose of getting rid of the surplus in the Treasury handed over by a Democratic Administration and prevent further accumulation, and in words

The very instant you have increased the duties to a fair protective point, putting them above the highest revenue point, that very instant you diminish importations and to that eatent diminish the revenue. Hence his bill, having for its object, as declared i its title, reduction of revenue, pushed the duties n t only beyond the highest revenue point, but beyond a fair protective point—to an unfair protective point.
Now, it is not a surplus in the Treasury, but a deficit of \$30,000,000 a year that confronts his incoming Administration. And Inasmuch as the present, or Wilson, tariff law is really a protective measure, with duries above the highest revenue point, it would be an impeachment of his intelligence and honesty to any that he is in favor of the Dingley bill, which makes a horizontal advance of the duties of the pre-1530 passed to reduce revenue.

A Bich Negro's Enterprise.

From the Atlanta Journal. W. C. Coleman of Concord, N. C., one of the wealthiest negroes in the country, is now promoting an enterprise from which he expects profitable results for himself and his race. He proposes to build and equip a mill for "the double object of teaching and giving employment to pegroes as cotton mill operatives." He

work on the building in a few weeks. There is at present no cotton will in the United States which has negro operatives. Negroes are em-ployed in a knitting null at Columbia, S. C., and there is a plan on foot to build a cotton mill in Alabama in which negro convicts will be worked, but the ex periment at Concord will probably get under way first. Its projector is confident that negroes can be used as cotton mill operatives, satisfactorily to the mill owners and greatly to the pecuniar, advantage of the negroes themselves. After having tried in valu-to get some of the mills already established to change their class of operatives, so as to give the negroes a chance to demonstrate their ability in this respect, or to obtain the consent of white null men to build a mill especially for that purpose, he set about the task of raising the necessary money to build a small one the members of his own race, and he has su ceeded beyond his expectations.

From the Chicago Record

"Henry, I bengilt a beautiful book for Bridget."
"What is it?"
"It is enited." The Autocrat of the Ritchen Table.

Coverdown S. C. Dec. 16. The tender Wistaria by Presidential party from the island this attenuous to the Annandal Chabucastres.

on, tender Wistaria, Oh, clustering bloom, of delicate purple, In dainty perfume; What measures of music What touches of art

Can vie with thy beauty In moving the heart Oh, terder Wistaria. How surely thou are Enrobed in thy purple.

The queen of the heart How kindly the brockes, That come but to bless Lay gently upon thee Their loving careas.

on, tender Wistaria, itow fragile, goe whize,

"The Wide World" and "Pillow-Dex! popular games for Christmas are sold by all artments. Ask for the new Parker games - WHAT IN GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The first junior Assembly, a Cinderella dance, and the Columbia College ball have been the only great festivities of the week, and protty and smart as they were, their subscription lists being restricted to the very young dancing set, they can hardly be classed with the older and larger organizations, or with dances given in private houses. As a consequence, town is pro-nounced by outsiders to be dull-a verdict that would certainly not be upheld by any intelligent observer who reads the newspaper announcements of operatic, theatrical, and musical performances, or walks the streets and notes the spirit of Christmas, which wreathes every window and doorway with emblems of the great festival, and plants smiles and good humor many careworn faces.

At the social gatherings of the week music has reigned supreme. The opera had another of its imposing nights, when Melba and Calva sang "Lucia" and "Cavalleria" before a packed house, which presented an array of beauty and fashion as intelligent and appreciative as it was elegant and distinguished. A conclave of his many friends ought to have waited on Mr. Bagby after his Monday musicale to congratulate him upon the charm of the entertainment and the success that continues to attend these morning concerts. The fourth of the Metropolitan Opera musicales departed slightly from the usual programme, and under the direction of M. Maurice Lefèvre became a conference of French song illustrated by Mme. Calvé, Mme. Théo, and M. de Gregorya. Mr. Lefèvre talked in a lively. familiar way about the genuine French ballad and its desecrated representation of modern times, and then introduced Mme. Theo and Mme. Calvé. The former gave two or three chausonettes with all her old-time spirit and archness, and Calvé seemed to outdo herself by her fascinating rendering of songs and romances, which were as far removed from the popular slang of the music hall and café chantant as the song of the nightingale is from the screech of the peacock. The audience was comored largely of ladies, Mr. Otis, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Cushing being the only gentlemen who can be depended upon for musical functions in the mornings and afternoons, and it was much Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Miss Georgians Wilmerding, and many other true music lovers.

Only scientific musicians and those who can perform the feat, which looks so stupendous to outsiders, of following operas and oratories by the score, as other people can follow " Hamlet" by the text, crowded Carnegie Hall on Thursday night for the Musical Art Society's first concert Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli," for voices alone, was charmingly rendered, and Bach's Concerto would have been equally enjoyed if Carnegie Hall had not been too large for its more delicate passages. Thursday was the field day for all kinds of

entertainments. From the moment that Grace Church bells rang out a merry chime for Miss Fanny Tailer's wedding until long after midnight New Yorkers were abroad in sleighs and carriages, not to speak of the adventurous ones who waded through siush and snow in the pursuit of pleasure. Miss Tailer's was the first large church wedding that has taken place for a period of months, if not years, and Grace Church actually beamed with satisfaction at the revival of her old glories. The thing was done quite after the old-fashioned methods, with invitations to the church issued to cover the visiting list in its entirety and a breakfast at the bride's home limited to family and intimate friends, A very small quiet wedding has been customary of late years, with announcements afterward, to mitigate the disappointment of the uninvited, which, by the way, they never do, but only elicit a scornful dismissal to the waste paper basket. The wedding on Thursday was an extremely pretty affair, with roses lilies, and palms lining the chancel, a full choir discoursing nuptial music, and a stately handsome bride, enveloped in lace and tulle. The maid of honor, Miss Alice Blight, looked pretty, but walked quite alone, as there were no other bridesmaids, and her costume of vivid green, from top to toe, seemed to exemplify her isolated position. The ushers were all good looking young fellows, but their steady gaze into vacancy, and regulation suits of solemn black certainly do not add picturesqueness to the scene, and one feels inclined to wish that the innovation, introduced by Miss Alida Chanler, who, at her wedding, dispensed with ushers at the church door and picked them up again on the return of the bridal party to the house, could be generally adopted.

ried costumes as the windows through which the wintry sun threw red, blue, and green rays upon sisles and ceiling. Velvets, wings, and feathers of most brilliant hues caught the eye at every turn. Sapphire blue, empire green, and cardinal red were most conspicuous, and there was one lady who might have passed for a female Mephistopheles, so exactly did the colors of her gown and the cluster of nodding plumes on her hat correspond with those of his Satante noticeably quiet in their dress were Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. L. P. Morton. Mrs. Sloane wore black velvet and Morton was dignified and lovely in gown and bonnet of neutral tints, and Mrs. Belmont's costume was so dark that it was difficult to recognize either its material or color. There were three very pretty women present who rejoiced in the name of Tailer, wives of cousins and brothers of the bride. Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. formerly Miss Maud Lorillard, Mrs. Henry Tailer, who was Miss Clara Wright, and Mr. Lee Tailer, once a beauty and a belle as Miss Marie Sterling of Baltimore Another large church wedding will be cele-

The spectators and witnesses at Thursday's

ceremonies were as kaleidoscopic in their va-

brated on Tuesday at St. Bartholomew's, that of Miss Alice Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, and Mr. Henry Beadleston, While half the gay world was sleighing in Central Park and the other half was enjoying a state dinner given to the future Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart at the Metropolitan Club by Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger or listening to Mile. Alice Verlet of the Paris Opera Comique and Mr. David Bispham at Mrs. F. W. Whitridge's, under the auspices of th Thursday Evening Club, a band of choice spirits, who never do anything quite as other people do, were disporting themselves in masks and costumes at the studio of that high priest of semi-Bohemianism, Mr. James L. Breese, That they enjoyed themselves right royally all the neighborhood could testify, and the blending of solos and choruses from the repertoire of the Salvation Army with the latest music hall novelties would have made puritanical hair stand on end. As they were all masked, however, nobody knew who made the most noise, and the affair was as jolly as wit and geniality and good

After to-morrow night, when the first Patriarche' ball is to take place at the Waldorf. Santa Claus and the youngsters will have everything their own way. New Year out-oftown parties do not promise to be as numerous as usual, and will be confined probably to day and night visits to Tuxedo and other near-by crubs. But with the New Year, many will be steaming away in ynchts and private cars to more southern latitudes. Mr. Engene Higgins and a party of friends are already on their way in the splendid new yacht Varuna; the Nourwhich Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor propose to take, Aiken, S. C., a locality which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and their friends, have made popular as a winter residence by the intraduction of facilities for hunting, polo, golf. and other outdoor sports, will swallow up a large number of the smart set. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, who are very likely to be purchasers of land, as Mr. Whitney has already enormous estates in other parts of the country and will soon be the largest of American land owners. Others from this city who have engaged houses or hotel accommodations for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Royal Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elbott. From Buston will come Mr. and Mrs. Budd Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryes.